Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1809. [No. 2538.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be received and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ COTTON.

200 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand dozens, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Dr. Rogers's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers's Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it shall be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents
Also a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ball room. Price 12 1-2 cts.

June 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's Cigars, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
Two boxes fresh MUSTARD,
Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
Old WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that the President and Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid—which will be ready to be paid the stockholders or their legal representatives, in ten days from this date.

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry.*

July 3.—[4.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

Five contiguous Plantations,
Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,

SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June ——(8) dts

Public Notice,

WHEREAS I have by a warrant from the general land office for the state of Virginia, located a piece or parcel of land, lying on the north side of Great Hunting Creek, and binding on the waters of said Creek, including the place commonly known by the name of Jones's Point, as well as other settlements on said Creek, above the said Jones's Point, which by a survey that was made on the 17th March last, by the surveyor of Fairfax county, for the state of Virginia, does clearly prove to have been waste or vacant land, that lay to the south of Robert Housson's tract (of 6000 acres) or in other words lay to the south of R. Houssons N. W. by W. line or course; which said 6000 acres of land was conveyed to Alexander or Alexanders many years ago. I therefore give public notice to all whom it may concern, that as the survey has been made for some time past and that I have compounded thereon agreeable to law made and provided in that case for the state of Virginia, I shall in a short time proceed to take & make use of all the said piece or parcel of land which has been surveyed & laid out to me agreeable to my warrant, unless it is proved that the above land was, or is not vacant.

Josiah Browning.

July 8. d6t

New Publications,

FOR SALE
At COTTOM & STEWART's Bookstore.
CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.
Hening and Mumford's Reports.
Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates.
East's Reports, volume 9.
Law's on Pleading.
American Pleader's Assistant.
Harrison's Chancery Reports.
Roberts on Frauds.
Woodward on Executive.
Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Porter.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Porter.
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Owenson.
Georgics and Bees, by R. Southeby.
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs. Cottin.
Griffith Abbey, by Mrs. Mathews.

June 26.

☞ PARTNERSHIP.

Having formed a PARTNERSHIP *with my brother* BENEDICT, *I beg leave to inform my* FRIENDS *and* CUSTOMERS, *that the*
DRY-GOOD BUSINESS
WILL IN FUTURE BE CARRIED ON UNDER THE FIRM OF
Benedict Brashears and Co.
At the corner of King and Royal-streets—where they have now, and will continue to keep *a good assortment of GOODS*, to be sold only for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

TRUEMAN BRASHEARS.

July 6.

TO SELL,

Or Exchange for Western Lands,
A tract of Land in Fairfax county,
Containing about 400 acres, situated within 18 miles of Alexandria and the City of Washington.

Tho's Sangster.

July 7.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9. dtf

PUBLIC SALE

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 22d day of July next, A LOT or half acre of ground, the property of the representatives of Bartholemew Dandridge deceased, situate on Cameron and Pitt streets in the town of Alexandria, and fronting the square of ground on which Mr. Caton's city hotel is situate. There is on the premises a commodious framed dwelling house and large carpenter's shop, of good oak materials, the ground is laid off into seven building lots, 4 on Cameron street, from 34 to 30 feet front, and running back 100 feet to a 15 feet alley, and three lots on Pitt street, 21 feet front, running back 108 feet to a 15 feet alley

The terms of sale will be—One fourth cash, & the residue payable in 3, 6 & 9 months. Negotiable notes with approved endorsers will be required. The sale to commence at the coffee house in Alexandria, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. A plat of the lots may be seen on application at the clerk's office.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Commissioners.

June 28. dts.

RUNAWAYS.

Runaway from the plantation of Mr. William Hay, near the Stone Bridge in Frederick County,

Two likely Mulatto Boys.

BILLY, the eldest, is between 15 and 16 years of age, a bright mulatto, well grown for his years, his hair black and lately cut in the fashion, slender made, but sprightly and active. CAMBDEN is a dark mulatto, his hair rather inclined to curl, and lately cut also in the same manner as Billy's; well set, and when walking has his eyes turned towards the ground, as if looking for something: about 14 years of age. A liberal reward will be paid for apprehending the said boys and securing them in any jail within this commonwealth, and giving information of the same to Mr. William Hay of Richmond, or the same to the subscriber, living near the Stone Bridge, Frederick county.

John Hay.

July 4.

FOR SALE,

Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent,
A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situate on Greenleaf's Point.
ALSO,
House Lots in almost every part of the city.
Apply to
James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.

Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

July 10. d

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Best Bristol Porter Bottles,
In hampers containing one groce each.

Wm. Dunlap.

June 27. d

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—he will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 8. dtf.

TO MILLERS.

I HAVE invented a machine called a *Wheat Rubber*, for which I obtained a patent on the first day of this month. This machine may be seen in operation in the mill of *Nathaniel Ellicott*, Occoquan. Those millers, who feel an interest in investigating its merit and have not an opportunity of visiting Occoquan, may be fully informed by application to Mr. *Ellicott*, by letter. My *Wheat-Rubber*, I do verily believe is upon entire new principles, the cost of erecting it a trifle, the materials of which it is composed easily attainable in any part of our country, and the plan simple in the extreme: any workman of common capacity will be enabled to erect it from description only. Practical millers know, that in a great proportion of the wheat that comes to market (from the manner it is stacked in the fields by the farmers and exposed to the weather) a number of sprouted and unsound grains mingle with the mass, and has eluded the ingenuity of the miller to separate it from the sound grain—they also know those unsound grains injure materially the taste and color of flour—my machine not only frees the wheat of stone, onion, cockle, dirt, &c. but does absolutely take from it every unsound grain from what cause soever it may have been injured, as my machine will not let any unsound wheat pass it—millers may have their screen wire much finer than hitherto used, and thereby save considerably—it will also be found that the grain in passing the rubber, is polished, and that even the eyes of the wheat is picked perfectly clean of dust or dirt. Some instances having occurred of certificates being obtained, saying much more in favor of a new invention than the public are willing to admit after trial—I hope it will be a sufficient apology for my taking a different course. My price for the privilege of using the rubber is fifty dollars for each pair of wheat stones the mill contains.

Letters directed to me post paid shall be attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, Va. July 10,——11. d2w1aw2w

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COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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THE STRAAGER.

WRITTEN ON A DESERT ISLAND IN A GALE.

HEAR the waves on Jekyl breaking,
Raging, howling, beat the shore;
See the oak's grey locks are shaking,
Hear the stormy north-east roar.

Now the Moon, from clouds emerging,
Emits a pale and transient beam,
Where the waves, round Jekyl surging,
Reflect the camp fires lonely gleam.

See the Stranger, faint and weary,
Rest him here from toil and care;
Sleeps he in a place so dreary?
Sleeps he in the open air?

Sound he sleeps, the sand his pillow,
Secure he rests him any where;
Tho' reposing on the billow,
In the strife of nature's war.

Tho' round his head, the lightning's flash,
And deep'ning thunders length'ning roar,
Tho' at his fect the riv'd oak crash,
And the tall pine tree strew the shore.

In vain shall countless perils face him,
In vain shall dangers arm be bar'd,
Perils—dangers vain must chace him,
For a potent spell's his guard.

On his head's a father's blessing,
On his cheek, a mother's tear,
When last caress'd, again caressing,
Pure affection drops it there.

Tho' the arid waste be dreary,
Tho' the Moon's pale light be gone;
Yet the Stranger's soul is cheery,
Yet he rests him here til morn.

See the sleeping Stranger smiling,
See the tear-drop gath'ring there;
'Tis a dream of home, beguiling,
Him from sorrow and from care.

FLORIO.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THE SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTION.

From the Gothic age until nearly the close of the eighteenth century, the continent of Europe, tho' often afflicted with the calamities of war, exhibited none of those signal revolutions which spread desolation and misery over the face of the globe.—When the inundation of northern savages, which, in the fifth century, overwhelmed the Roman empire, had somewhat subsided, a multitude of stately edifices were seen to rear themselves above the waters.—Europe was divided into a number of Gothic kingdoms. These kingdoms, tho' consolidated into one empire by the genius of Charlemagne, quickly regained their independence under his feeble successors. At this period the different tribes who composed the population of Europe, were so nearly equal in military skill, that the tide of conquest ceased to flow, and the boundaries of the empire became permanent.—When, by the operation of physical and moral causes some of the European nations had become feeble and degenerate, they were protected by the jealousies which existed among the more powerful states, no one of which could form a scheme of conquest or aggrandizement in which it was not opposed by the rest. The idea of a balance of power in Europe was long enforced in its fullest practical extent. It was to this, that the feeble states of Germany and Italy, it was to this, that Switzerland, Holland and Portugal were indebted for the continuance of their political existence.

It was reserved for this generation, for this *seculum nova monstra ferens*, to witness the entire prostration of that noble system and of the states which it protected. A dæmon of darkness, wearing the garb and appearance of the Genius of liberty, infused into the French people an insatiable lust for conquest, and at the same time a spirit which they falsely imagined to be an enthusiastic love of freedom. The latter, which was only a momentary frenzy, suffered shipwreck amid the storms of the revolution; the former, more congenial with the nature of Frenchmen, has "grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength." The arts and the sciences, the refinements of civilized life, domestic felicity, all, all, have been sacrificed on the blood-stained altar of power. The happiness of the individual is entirely overlooked; he is regarded in no other light than as a machine, the powers of which may be devoted to the aggrandizement of the *great* nation and its *illustrious* emperor.

These observations have reference to the system of conscription which prevails in France. And as this system is the soul which animates the French empire, and the weapon with which it prostrates all the governments of Europe, it may not be amiss to enquire into its origin and nature. The idea of conscription was not original with Carnot who introduced it into France, but was borrowed from the constitution of the Roman republic. It is well known that all the institutions of that famous republic were calculated for the promotion of one grand object, the conquest of the world.—To accomplish this it was necessary that the state should have the military services of all the citizens continually at its disposal. The consuls were accordingly invested with the power of determining what number of men should be annually levied; and the military tribunes selected, man by man, the requisite number. Every citizen between the ages of seventeen and fifty was liable to the conscription, except those who held certain offices under the government, those who were physically incapable of performing military duties, and those who had already served *twenty years*, or been exempted from the operation of the conscription laws, as a reward for their good conduct. Refractory conscripts were punished at the discretion of the consul, with stripes, imprisonment or infamy. Grants of land in the conquered countries, however, remunerated the Roman citizens for the privations, the toils and the perils of war. It was this system which contributed, more than any else thing, to place Rome at the head of the civilized world; and it has been adopted by France, with the expectation that it will produce the same result in modern as in ancient times.

But the French people are too proud of their genius to be the servile copyists of even Roman institutions. They can boast of having formed a system, in which all the worst features of the old are preserved, and rendered a thousand times more terrific.

The first law concerning the conscription in France, was enacted in the year 1798.—An ordinance of the convention had declared every Frenchman a soldier, and liable to compulsory service whenever the state should be pronounced in danger. The directorial law commanded that when no particular emergency existed "the wants of the army should be supplied by the conscription."* Many subsequent laws have been enacted by the directorial, consular and imperial governments, which have extended the operation of the system, and encreased the severity of the punishments. Of the system as it now stands, I shall endeavor to give a brief outline, without at all pretending to enter into the minutiæ of its arrangements.

The French empire, including all the conquered and incorporated provinces except Tuscany, is divided into one hundred and twenty two departments; each of these is governed by a military prefect, assisted by certain "counsellors of prefecture." The departments are subdivided into arondisements or districts, (governed by *sub-prefects*) the districts into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities, of which there are in the French empire fifty-five thousand.—The officers presiding over these divisions and subdivisions, are all strictly subordinate and responsible, each one to his superiors.

All the males in the empire, married and unmarried,† between the full ages of twenty and twenty-five years, are subject to the conscription. When the government has determined to levy a certain number of men it transmits an order to the prefect of each department. The prefect is obliged by law to apportion the number to be raised in his department among the districts thereof, according to their population; the sub-prefects apportion the number demanded of each district among the cantons thereof, and so of the municipalities. When the orders of the government have been thus communicated to all its subordinate officers, the municipal administrations are bound to prepare and return to the prefects, lists of the whole number of men subject to the conscription within their respective jurisdictions, accompanied with a minute description of each particular man. The individuals, too, who are within the age of conscription, are directed to enrol themselves by name, and to give in to the municipal administration an accurate description of their persons, and indeed of every thing which tends to identify them. These two lists are then returned to the prefects, who are responsible for their accuracy, and who immediately transmit them to the minister of war.

When all these preparatory steps have been taken, the persons liable to conscription assemble in each canton, and lists are made out of those who are capable of performing military service,‡ whether present or absent. Tickets are then deposited in an urn, to the amount of the lists made out.—And as the number required from each canton is before hand specified, every one who draws a ticket on which is inscribed a number less than that of the quota demanded, is immediately considered at the disposal of the government. To the tickets of those who are fortunate enough to obtain present exemption, the names of the respective drawers are affixed, that they may on any emergency be called into service, in the order in which fortune has placed them. They who absent themselves from these meetings are considered refractory, and if, after being enrolled among the *defenseurs de la patrie*, they do not immediately join their respective corps, they are punished with ten years confinement to hard labor, & with a fine of 1500 francs, (amounting to about five hundred and thirty three dollars) together with the expences of pursuit, levied on the real and personal property of themselves or *their parents*. They who *mutilate* themselves to avoid conscription, are placed at the disposal of the government for five years. Health officers making false returns, are punished with five years confinement in irons. In one case an aged father, attempting by artifice to exempt from military service a son, who was the only stay of his age, was condemned to an exposition for six hours, to be branded with a hot iron, to pay the expences of the prosecution &c. and to labor for eight years in chains!

Desertion from this compulsory service is punished with death, and with a fine of fifteen hundred francs, beside the expences of pursuit and capture, levied on the property of the conscript or his parents. Those refractory conscripts who have undergone the punishment prescribed are prohibited from approaching within twenty leagues of the capital. When taken they are, as a mark of disgrace, tied together with a rope attached to a horse's tail, and thus dragged under an escort of gendarmerie to the towns set apart for their confinement. Persons within the age of conscription, who are exempted from military services on account of a physical inabiliy to perform them, are compelled to pay to the government an indemnity proportioned to the taxes paid by themselves or their parents. All the officers engaged in the business of the conscription, are bound to the exact and rigid execution of the laws in the penalty of their whole estates real and personal. No Frenchman under the age of thirty is permitted to leave his place of residence, or to hold any office whatever under the government, unless he can prove, by authentic documents, that he has discharged his liability to the conscription.

The law of conscription, as at first enacted, permitted no substitution. The imperial constitutions permit the minister of war to grant special exemptions in certain cases, provided the person exempted pays to the government one hundred francs (about $22 20) to equip a substitute provided by himself, who must be of robust constitution, of proper size, above the age of 25 and less than 40. The fact that more than two hundred pounds sterling is frequently paid for a substitute, will convey some idea of the scarcity of men possessing the requisite qualifications, and of the aversion which is generally entertained against the military service: But exemption even on these terms is in no case a matter of right, but is entirely discretionary with the minister of war. It is in practice extended to the favorites and supporters of the present government, and to those students from whose researches it expects to derive peculiar advantage.

But to return to the conscripts. After the drawing has concluded, they who are allotted for immediate service are marched off under an escort of gendarmerie, and in detachments strictly limited to the number of one hundred, to the head-quarters of the armies for which they are respectively destined. They are there incorporated into the army, not by battalions, companies, or even platoons, but (nominativement) individually. The time of military service is *unlimited*.

This is a very general outline of the permanent laws concerning the conscription.—But a practice has prevailed for several years of calling out by a special law, ther imperial mandate (for such are of France) the conscripts of one succeeding years, at the same time regular levy of the current year. scriptions of 1809 and 1810, for were called out in 1808. Not only conscripts of the current and succ years thus forced into the service, *to law*, but those of the preceding who have been discharged§ from the vice, and have thus acquired a *legal* of exemption, are, on various arbitrary tences, again dragged into the field military chiefs of the departments. men, too, under the military age, who not prove their nonage by the public ter of births (and the confusions of volution have rendered this in many impossible) are forced into the service lysees or academies, the seminaries education of young men intended for priesthood, the universities of law and sic, are obliged to surrender to the *gang* the fairest buds of science and nius, which either bloom unnoticed "waste their sweetness" amid the the confusion and the iniquities of the or are blasted prematurely by the hand death. The laws of conscription are cuted with peculiar rigor against that merous and unfortunate class of men *amnestied* emigrants, whose children torn from them to fight the battles usurper, whom they are taught from their fancy to regard with horror & aversion host of informers in the pay of government suffer no deviations from the strictness the conscription laws to pass unnoticed unpunished. Every symptom of leniency the inferior executive officer is repressed the most severe regulations.

Such is the system which pervades *generated* France. Such is the grand re of those mighty projects of *amelioration* those schemes for diffusing liberty and piness throughout the civilized world, were thought to justify all the horrors the iniquities, all the abominations of revolution. *Ilium fuit, & ingens gl teucrorum.* The liberty of France has ed away, the *rights of man* are remem ed but as a dream.

The code of conscription affords a st ing illustration of a momentous truth—best principles in politics or morality be perverted to the worst of purposes. principle in the science of government more indisputably correct than that by wh the advocates of the French system of scription pretend to justify it. A coun has a right to the military services of all citizens, *when necessary for its defence.* is by the abuse of this principle that French government claim the right of dr ging its subjects into the field to support in *unjust, unnecessary* and *offensive wars* the right of dispatching them to the rem est corners of the earth to fight the battles ambition.

The peasant is torn from the family wh depends on his labor for subsistence. T ministers of tyranny regard not the lam tations of his disconsolate wife, of his he less children, or of his aged parents. prompted by an "insurgent conscious ness of right," the unhappy man makes an effort to release himself by flight fro the iron grasp of military despotism, he on ly subjects himself, and all who are dear him, to more protracted torments. A enormous fine is levied on his property, he has any, or on that of his parents, who have no control over his actions, no share in the offence. His whole patrimony swallowed by the devouring gulf of imperial rapacity. His relatives are turned out houseless and monelyess to bear the cruel buffetings of an unpitying world, or perhaps on suspicion of connivance are exposed to punishments still more severe. If he is taken, either death, the last resourse of the unhappy, releases him at once from misery, or he is forced to drag on the sad remnant of his days in hopeless wretchedness. If he submits in dispair to his cruel destiny, he beholds himself a slave for an *unlimited* time to *military law*. Through the gloomy vista of futurity, he can see no prospect gilded by a ray of hope, no limitation of misery, no term beyond which, freedom and happiness will be his. "Alas! nor wife, nor children more shall he behold, nor friends, nor sacred home." Stretched on the field of battle, in a distant land, and weltering in his gore, he turns his languid eyes towards the land of his nativity, and spends his last breath in ejaculating a prayer for the widowed wife and orphan children whom he has left behind. Imperial pride looks on, nor shudders at the spectacle.

And shall the detested author of such immeasurable woe, go on and prosper?

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* *The former monarchs of France found no difficulty in raising, by voluntary enlistment, armies, by much too numerous for the repose of Europe.*

† *By the law of the directory, the married men were exempt from military service; this is now altered.*

‡ *Persons afflicted with* incurable *diseases are necessarily exempted, but are nevertheless compelled to pay an* indemnity *to the government!!!*

§ *Discharges or* conges *are sometimes granted by special favor to those who have distinguished themselves.*

—Is there no chosen curse,
No hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
To blast the man,
Who makes Europe a field of carnage, and every habitation a house of mourning?—— Surely the hand of a just providence will interpose, and cut short a career black with iniquity, stained with unnumbered crimes. The justice of heaven is the best hope of mortals; on this hope we must repose.

B.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE WAR IN EURNPE.

Should Austria be able to procrastinate the war, she will secure many advantages. She will afford an opportunity and inducement to the other German states to interpose in her favor, should they not be overawed by the power and success of Bonaparte. This will depend upon the calculations they may make from observing the first events of the contest, which have been decidedly in favor of France at the outset; but of the probability of their uninterrupted continuance we cannot judge until we become acquainted with the Austrian accounts or with the transactions of the armies since the 27th April,

Russia cannot long persevere in the alliance with France upon the existing terms. The nobility to whom the history of that empire proves the sovereign to be no more than a tenant at will, are represented to be averse from the French connection, which he has contracted, and to be signally mortified by the arrogant pride and meddling insolence of the French ambassador. The want of maratime trade and the cessation of that in particular, which it so profitably carried on with England, must be generally felt as a source of poverty and inquietude. No termination of the oppression, which it imposes, can be foreseen except the end of the French alliance. No ultimate advantage, however flatteringly it may be depicted to captivate the imagination of Alexander, can amuse a jealous nobility or soothe an agonized people from endeavoring to retrieve themselves. They may accomplish this end both by appeals to the understanding of their monarch, & by taking into their own hands the besom of reform. Perhaps he may be made more sensible to the sufferings of his people, by reflecting upon the perfidy and the objects of his ally. The sceptre of Bonaparte is a magic wand, which crumbles every ancient crown that it touches no matter whether he strike the blow in a moment of unsuspecting friendship, or open the way with the sword.

By patronizing the Baltic and German states, he might bid defiance to that fate, which indifference to the changes which are proceeding in Europe, and much more an active co-operation cannot fail to bring home to him. France could not be formidable to Russia, if the latter listened to the loud admonitions of self-preservation. A treaty of peace embracing Great Britain and the northern powers, would have the happiest effect upon the interests of Russia, not to be equalled by any promises of future spoil or aggrandizement. A powerful prince, like the emperor of Russia, whose territories are already boundless, would more certainly contribute to his own glory by spreading over them the arts, commerce and civilization, and by holding up the shield of defence to his weaker neighbors, than by moving at the beck of the all-grasping conqueror. By a homely but I hope not ridiculous allusion to the wisdom of the farm yard, his situation may be exemplified, with respect to France and the powers who encircle him—After eating up the chickens, (says the proverb) the swine generally attacks the old men."

Should he remain blind to the dangers which beset him, and intent only upon the prospects which inflame ambition or cupidity, the late events in Sweden may teach us to judge of what may befal him. Before the late revolution that country was engaged in a war, which however grievously it might be felt was for a long time not unpopular and never inglorious. The nation and army were disposed to suffer every evil as long as they could be borne. They had the sea open to them, and the exclusive support of G. Britain with northern productions. But the authority of their king was dissolved because it would not bend to the sufferings of the nation, at length become an active and uncontrolable principle. Russia on the other hand, is not only deprived of all trade, renounces it as a matter of stipulation with France, in obedience to the policy to which a detestible system of embargoes was designed to chain even us. The alliance with France is as odious to her subjects as this anti-commercial folly is destructive to their means of subsistence and wealth. In connexion with these considerations we are to recollect that the murder and deposition of a Russian emperor is as familiar as a theatrical exhibition. Alexander himself sits upon a throne prepared for him by his father's murderers, and from which he has never dared to wash away the blood with which they polluted it.

The basis of this speculation is painful to humanity, but it is not the less well founded in analogy. Every government is occasionally made to conform to the impulse of the people which it rules. If it bend to the storm it may survive; and if it cannot it falls.—— Whilst through the blessed elective franchise our rulers and measures are changed together, and the British monarch is compelled to sacrifice his ministers to their want of popularity, Russia changes her systems by an imperial tragedy, and France has often plunged her whole constitution of government in a stream of blood.

BALTIMORE, *July* 9.

Arrived, brig Orozimbo, Burton, twenty days from Porto Cavello. Left there 20th ult. sch'r Collector, Brown, of Amboy, the only American vessel. In Mona Passage was boarded by an English 20 gun brig who obliged captain B. to come on board him in a leaky boat at the risk of his life, detained him there and sent his lieutenant on board who broke up every place where he suspected papers to be, and when he collected all he could get threw them indiscriminately into the boat where they were all wet and abused; after two hours detention dismissed him: he was under French colors all the time; the officers behaved well except the captain, who was extremely rude in his expressions.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Extract of a letter from New York to the Editor, dated July 9, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

"The ship Caroline, Smith, in 39 days from Cadiz, and the ship Paragon, Hague, 32 days from Lisbon, have just arrived at this port, bringing official accounts of the *Declaration of War* on the part of RUSSIA against FRANCE. Also, that marshal Soult, with his army of 13,000 men have surrendered themselves prisoners to the combined English and Portuguese armies. Also, that 3 of the Germanic powers have risen and have taken and killed 50,000 French. In consequence of the papers not being entirely translated I am unable to give you further particulars. But what you have you may depend upon as correct."

The hon. Ninian Edwards is appointed by the President of the U. S. Governor of the Illinois territory.

NEW-YORK, *July* 10.

Late and Important News from Lisbon and Cadiz.

Capt. Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 7th of June, and informs us that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, whereby a French army of 25,000 troops were made prisoners, reached Lisbon on the first of June; and that, in consequence thereof, the British merchants, &c. who had left Oporto previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning.

It was also reported, that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, in which the latter lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon on the 2d of June, from England, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were using every exertion to clear the country of the French, and it was supposed they would completely effect that object, calculating that Austria would find sufficient employment for the army of Bonaparte. It was also reported at Lisbon that Russia had declared war against France.

Capt. Joanson, of the ship Caroline from Cadiz, informs us that he had a Seville Gazette, which he understood contained the Russian declaration of war, but that he was boarded on his passage by a British frigate, and gave it to the boarding officer.

A British brig of war had arrived at Lisbon from Malta, and brought advices that on the 16th of April a severe battle was fought on the Tyrol between the Austrians and French; that the advanced guard of the Austrian army consisting of 35,000 men, was twice repulsed by the French army of 50,000 men under prince Eugene Beauharnois; that the archduke John came up with a corps de reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French who lost 20,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, amongst the wounded was prince Eugene Beauharnois.

St. Andero has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Marshal Soult, whose army surrendered to the British and Portuguese, has made his escape.

By the ship Caroline, 39 days from Cadiz, Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser; and by the Paragon from Lisbon, Portuguese papers to the 5th June; from which the following articles are translated.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.

SEVILLE, *May* 27.

By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the archduke John having beaten the French army of 50,000 French, under the command of the vice roy of Italy, Beauharnois, at Sasille Poria and Cornegliano.

They have also received officially through the same channel, advice of Russia having declared in favor of Austria against France.

LISBON, *June* 1.

The army commanded by general Romana attacked the French at Meita, and followed them to Paradan. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them and killed many.—They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting that it it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Mazarrado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Astorga, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mahi, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistaece made by the enemy was obstinate, but were defeated after loosing four thousand men in killed wounded and prisoners.

June 2.

Letters from Elvas of the 18th ult. mention that general Cuesta had advanced his head quarters from Monasterio to Fuerte del Maerstre.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Polonia; archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated and it is believed that Morsovia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville, that it is certain that peace has been made between Russia and England, and that Russia has entered into the coalition against the grand usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reason to give credit to this news, which is given by Colonel Alva, who had arrived at Seville. In England, this event, as late as the 15th of May, was considered probable.

JUNE 4.

Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontanafrois.

In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No. 35, in Padernone.—This regiment, commanded by adjutant-general Dugomir, and Col. Bressiea, was surprized by a strong body of Austrians, and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march met in Saffile a French army of 5000 men, commanded by the vice-roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery which, together with the reinforcements brought by gen. Cervelloni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men, making a total of 50,000 men. The Austrians commanded by the arch-duke John, commenced the attack with an army of 25,000 men, and were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Seravale, and Ceneda, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 10th. The French after losing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 men escaped, whose retreat was favored by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favor their retreat. The loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men. The vice-roy was wounded, a general Serras was made prisoner with a number of officers of rank.—The Italian regiment called Velites laid down their arms but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after this regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. Gen. Giulay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him. Many of th estaff officers were killed and wounded. Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in the action.

The Austrian army continued advancing. In short, the field was left completely in the the power of the Austrians. Upwards of 5000 wounded French have been found between Saffile and Padernone, amongst whom is general Desaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of Signior Galvan.

DIED yesterday, after a short but painful illness, JOHN WOODROW, aged 62 years. His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral from his late dwelling in St. Asaph street this morning at half past 9 o'clock.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

British brig Sisters, Captain Thornton, 72 days from Liverpool—Salt and Crates—Hugh Smith.—May 31, latitude 40, 22, long. 55, 10, spoke ship Cleopatra, Capt. Watson, 18 days from Charleston, bound to Gottenburg.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	36
4 pound loaf	18
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4-1-2

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market

July 13.

For Freight or Charter,

The British brig
SISTERS,
Thomas Thornton, Master;
Burthen 4000 barrels. For terms apply to
Hugh Smith.

July 13. d1w

LIBBY & CARNE,
Have just received,
A quantity of Plated and other Saddlery and Carriage Mounting.

☞ They have to let that well known stand as a WET GOOD STORE, lately occupied by James Crossgrove, on the south end of Fairfax street. One of that description is much wanted in that part of the town and would meet with a good run of business.

July 13. dt

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at four o'clock, P. M. will be LET *to the highest bidder for a term not exceeding five years:*

The DOCK at the east end of Prince street, with the privilege of the wharf at the end, and on the south side of said dock—by order of the Common Council.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
ALEX. M'KENZIE,
THOMAS LAWRASON,
WILLIAM NEWTON,
Committee of Council.

July 13.

☞ *Turtle Dinner.*

ON Wednesday, the 19th instant. at three o'clock precisely, a GREEN TURTLE will be served up at A LINDO's (Sebastian Spring). Those gentlemen desirous to partake, will find a subscription paper at Mr. CATON's bar.

☞ *Dinner and pint of wine,* $ 2.

July 13. m3t

☞ RECOMMENDATION.

THE Superintendant of Police recommends to the citizens of Alexandria, during the warm season, a frequent use of LIME in their *Privies* and other parts of their premises where filth accumulates—and the greatest attention is required to the keeping clean and dry their cellars, so that no stagnant water be left in them.

He particularly requests the proprietors of unoccupied houses and cellars to cause them frequently to be opened and aired—housekeepers are required to cause all the rubbish accumulated in their back yards to be thrown into the streets that the scavengers carts may take it away.

John Longden,
Superintendant of Police.

June 27.

New-England Rum.

Thirty barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville
Corner of King and Fairfax str'
June 21. cots.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*

Price 3 Dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability es well as in complaints of complete debility whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, cr that destructive habit of ineonsiderate youth, which brings on so prematurely the infirmites of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consomption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all hose melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into) this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is as pant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worlg for their learning and skill in eradicatind baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

River-Farm to Rent.

I AM authorised to rent in divisions, that part of the late General *Washington's* estate called RIVER-FARM. The fertility, to say nothing of the commanding situation of this place, is sufficient to excite the attention of farmers.

WM. H. FOOTE.

July 11. 3tawlm

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia, by Captain Land,

First quality bottledCider by the dozen or single bottle—a parcel of Market Baskets of different sizes.

And by the Schooner Dolphin, from New-Providence,

Pine Apples and Limes in excellent order.

AND IN STORE,

Fresh Raisins by the box
Young Hyson and Hyson Tea—*fresh.*
Rhode Island Cheese.
New York Flax.
First quality Cavendish Chewing Tobacco.
Smithfield Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, and Middlings.
Excellent Table Fish for family use.
Herring and Shad in barrels, and
First quality Cider-Vinegar for pickling, together with other Groceries.

Abel Willis.

July 7. eo4t

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Sergeants, Bailiffs, and Constables within the commonwealth of Virginia:—to wit,

COMPLAINT having been made this day to me, a justice of the peace for the county of Fairfax, by James Wigginton, deputy sheriff of said county, that John Bicksler, who was recognised to appear before the court of the aforesaid county, for keeping a disorderly house, retailing spiritous liquors without licence, and suffering unlawful gaming in his house, in the county aforesaid, and he being surrendered by his sureties to the county court aforesaid, at June term last, and ordered into the custody of the sheriff by the said court, and whilst the sheriff was engaged in the discharge of his duties in the said court, the said John Bicksler made his escape, and is now going at large—These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to seize and retake the said John Bicksler, and him so retaken to commit to the prison where debtors are usually kept in the county where he is so retaken, and deliver him to the keeper thereof; together with this warrant, hereby commanding and requiring the said keeper te receive the said John Bicksler, and him safely to keep in the said Jail, without bail or mainprize, until satisfaction be made to the commonwealth of Virginia, or otherwise discharged by due course of law; and to return this wrrrant to the court of the said county of Fairfax, pursuant to the act of the general assembly in that case made and provided.

Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of July, 1809.

George Summers, (L. S.)

July 10. co3t.

N. B. The subscriber will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person who will deliver said Bicksler to the sheriff of said county, or commit him to the jail thereof.

Jas. Wigginston. D. S.

Bank of Alexandria,

JULY 3, 1809.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday the 6th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

July 3—4- eo3w

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next.

John Dundas.

May 8 d6t eo

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be neeessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderat terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo8tlaw6m

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale, before the tavern door of Zachariah Ward, in the town of *Occoquan*, at twelve o'clock, on FRIDAY, the twenty-first of next month—

That valuable MILL-SEAT,

the property of the said *Janney*, situate in the said town of Occoquan. On this scite was erected, about ten years ago, a spacious three story brick mill house, which ever since has been occupied as a manufacturing mill until about five weeks ago it was destroyed by fire: the stone work of the mill and a considerable part of the brick work still stands and would be found sufficiently substantial to erect new work upon it—considerable part of the iron work would also answer for a new mill, which might with these aids be erected in time to grind the growing crop of wheat. The advantages appertaining to this valuable property which in the driest season never wants water, are so generally known as hardly to need a particular enumeration. Suffice it to state, that it is situated in a healthy and flourishing little town at the falls of Occoquan river, about 16 miles south of Alexandria, on the great stage road leading from north to south, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and has navigable tide water to the mill door where vessels may come of sufficient burthen to carry 400 to 500 barrels of flour.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale,

The TANYARD and the Improvement

thereon, which are calculated for the carrying on the tanning business to advantage and on a large scale, together with the stock of Leather, &c. on hand.

ALSO,

Will be exposed for sale, at the same time and place,

One undivided Moiety of a

Tract of Land, containing about 500 acres, situate on the north side of the Occoquan river, very valuable from the quantity of fine timber which it contains.

Terms of sale for the real property will be—Ten per cent on the purchase money payable within 60 days by negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years on equal payments with interest from the date, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payments will be required.

For further particulars, those who may desire to purchase will be pleased to apply to Mr. *Nathaniel Ellicott*, at Occoquan, or to the subscriber at Bush-Hill, near Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 19. 3tawts

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture *Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine*, which by daily experience proves to answer the intended purpose, and for which the demand is great. He has already disposed of his right to the state of Maryland, and some counties in Virginia, and is willing to dispose of rights for counties in the different states to the southward of the Potomac river, and also for the territory of Louisiana. Masters of vessels will find it particularly useful.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

June 22.

A further proof of Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey.

Any person who wishes to purchase ready-made Machines, can be supplied by calling on the subscriber or *John Troup*, who is now manufacturing them on Alfred street, Alexandria.

I wish to employ from 15 to 20 hands who can work at the *Joiners'* business—also I will sell out my *Grocery Store* at the Potomac bridge, if applied to soon; for which I will give a short credit on a part; or I will take plank in part pay. The purchaser can have the store house which is a good stand for business.

WM. C. NEWTON.

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, *near this town.*

Terms, which will be very accommodating, made known by WALTER JONES Esq. in Washington.

May 30. eo

Offered for Rent,

The HOUSE on the corner of Pirnce and St. Asaph streets, lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Rickets.

This property is in a good situation and the building very convenient, and has lately been put in excellent repair. Apply to *W. Smith*, Esquire, of Dumfries, or to

Robert Young.

June 29. eo1t

☞ ICE.

A quantity of clean ICE for sale at seven five cents per bushel.

APPLY TO

J. Hodgkin, or
Joshua Dowing.

June 27.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 18.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 baskets coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do. inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
8 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.